

"Boat Smart." Smart boating begins with making safety the first priority of every pilot and passenger. Every watercraft operator should know his or her vessel—its equipment, its condition, and its capabilities—as well as the rules and courtesies of navigation. Pilots should have knowledge of and respect for the marine environment in which they will be operating, and all boaters should be aware of prevailing and forecasted weather conditions. Pilots and passengers alike should be equipped with life jackets and know what to do in the event of an emergency. Moreover, because the ability to "Boat Smart" requires clear judgment and physical readiness, no one should operate a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

As these fundamentals of safety indicate, smart boating goes hand in hand with common sense—and with a sense of personal responsibility and concern for others.

To help promote safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 161), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the week beginning on the first Sunday in June as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 7, 1992, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to provide for the observance of this week. I also urge all Americans to take this opportunity to learn more about boating safety.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6416 of March 23, 1992

Cancer Control Month, 1992

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

When our Nation first observed Cancer Control Month more than 50 years ago, few diseases evoked more dread or inspired a greater sense of mystery than cancer. Today, however, thanks to advances in early detection, diagnosis, and treatment, more than half of the people who are diagnosed with cancer survive their disease 5 years or more. While this progress is heartening, each year more than 1,000,000 Americans continue to be diagnosed with cancer—and tens of thousands die of the disease. Thus, the observance of Cancer Control Month warrants as much public attention and cooperation as ever.

Further progress in the fight against cancer depends on continuing research. Through the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the Federal Government supports a nationwide network of cancer centers where physicians and scientists conduct basic research and clinical trials on cancer

prevention and treatment. The Institute also helps to support the research of investigators in private laboratories and hospitals across the country.

Basic research has made cancer prevention a realistic expectation and brought us a range of new cancer therapies. Such advances hold promise not only for our fight against cancer but also for our battles against other diseases, such as AIDS. In addition, our Nation's investment in the work of pioneers who are investigating the genetic and molecular bases of cancer has produced an extra dividend: a thriving biotechnology industry that, in turn, has helped to accelerate biomedical research.

To help speed the transfer of the results of biomedical research from the laboratory to the patient, the NCI's Physician Data Query (PDQ) incorporates into a computerized system the newest information about cancer prevention, technologies for early detection, and innovative therapies. Through the PDQ, physicians can readily obtain needed information. Cancer patients and other concerned individuals can dial toll-free numbers to obtain information as well: 1-800-4-CANCER to reach the NCI's Cancer Information Center and 1-800-ACS-2345 to access the Cancer Response System of the American Cancer Society.

While research is helping to lead the way in the fight against cancer, the public also has a key role to play in achieving victory. Each of us can adopt healthy behaviors that lower our risk of developing cancer. Smoking is implicated in at least one-third of all cancer deaths each year—about 170,000 deaths in all. No new drug, therapy, or screening technique would strike as forceful a blow in our fight against cancer as the decision by millions of smokers to quit the habit.

Maintaining a high-fiber, low-fat diet is another effective means of cancer prevention. Americans can reduce their risk of developing colon and other kinds of cancer by reducing their consumption of fatty foods and by increasing their daily intake of fruits, vegetables, and whole grain breads and cereals.

Just as a healthy life-style—one that includes a sensible diet and regular exercise—can help to decrease the risk of developing cancer, periodic cancer screenings and early detection can also save lives. Every American is encouraged to learn about cancer and its warning signs and to supplement regular self-examinations with periodic checkups by his or her doctor. A physician's judgment, which is often based on the use of sophisticated testing equipment, is imperative.

Simple steps like these, along with continuing research, can take us a long way toward our goal of defeating cancer. Indeed, as we continue to unlock the secrets of this complex disease, our failure to take advantage of all that we have learned would be the only mystery that remains.

In 1938, the Congress passed a joint resolution (52 Stat. 148, 36 U.S.C. 150) requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April to be Cancer Control Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1992 as Cancer Control Month. I invite the Governors of the fifty States and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American flag to issue simi-

lar proclamations, and I urge every citizen to join in achieving continued progress in the fight against cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6417 of March 25, 1992

**Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration
of Greek and American Democracy, 1992**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The United States proudly joins in celebrating Greek Independence Day on March 25, not only because many Americans trace their roots to Greece, but also because our two countries share a strong commitment to the ideals of freedom and democratic government.

When the people of Greece began to seek independence 171 years ago, they enjoyed widespread support in the United States. President Monroe expressed admiration for "the heroic struggle" of the Greeks during his seventh annual address to the Congress, and countless Americans shared his "ardent wishes" that their quest for liberty would triumph. Yet the shared aspirations and values that unite the Greek and American peoples can be traced long before the historic events of the early 19th century.

The great philosophers of ancient Greece and the experiences of its city-states had a profound impact on the founding of our Republic—as they have had on the development of all Western civilization. Many of our Founders were well schooled in classical languages and Greek literature, and their view of both human nature and the nature of civil order was clearly influenced by the thought of Solon, Thucydides, Plato, and other Greek statesmen, historians, and philosophers. Thomas Jefferson praised Greece for the enlightenment that was provided by its "splendid constellation of sages and heroes," and James Madison and other delegates to the Federal Convention often referred to the experiences of the Amphictyonic council and the Achaean league when debating proposals for the representation of States under our Constitution. Greek antiquity offered the Framers of our Constitution many valuable insights as they labored to establish a just and enduring system of democratic government in the United States.

Thousands of years ago, Greece became the "cradle of democracy." Today, democracy is no longer a nascent ideal, but a tried and proven form of government that continues to flourish around the world as hundreds of millions of people seek the blessings of freedom and self-government. During this period of historic change for so many nations, it is fitting that the peoples of the United States and Greece reaffirm our shared democratic heritage and the importance of our continuing cooperation. The Western alliance of democratic nations, including